Prep. [1]

First Term - Algebra
Final Revision
Part 2 - Problems



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Exercises

[B] Choose the correct : -

1	The number $\frac{X-2}{X-9} = 0$, then X = ... A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4	B
2	$0.\dot{5}\dot{7}$ = ... A) $\frac{17}{33}$ B) $\frac{19}{33}$ C) $\frac{23}{33}$ D) $\frac{87}{33}$	B
3	The necessary condition to make $\frac{5}{X-1}$ a rational number is $X \neq$ .... A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4	A
4	The rational number $\frac{X}{-4}$ is positive if X is .... A) > zero B) < zero C) ≥ zero D) zero	B
5	If : $X + \frac{1}{X} = 2 + \frac{1}{2}$, then X = ... A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5	A
6	If $\frac{X-2}{X-3}$ is a rational number , then $X \neq$ .... A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4	C
7	$1.\dot{6}$ = ... A) $1\frac{1}{3}$ B) $1\frac{2}{3}$ C) $1\frac{2}{9}$ D) $1\frac{5}{9}$	B
8	The necessary condition to make $\frac{5}{X+3}$ a rational number is $X \neq$ .... A) – 1 B) – 2 C) – 3 D) – 4	C
9	If $\frac{X}{Y} = 1$, then X – Y = ... A) 1 B) 0 C) 3 D) 4	B
10	Which of the following is least rational number .... A) $-\frac{2}{5}$ B) $\frac{7}{5}$ C) $\frac{24}{23}$ D) $\frac{200}{201}$	A
11	The rational number which lies between 1 and 2 is .... A) $\frac{6}{5}$ B) $\frac{2}{3}$ C) $\frac{5}{7}$ D) $\frac{3}{4}$	A

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12	$-\frac{4}{7}$ .... $-\frac{2}{7}$ A) > B) < C) =	B
13	$\frac{3}{7}$ .... $\frac{2}{5}$ A) > B) < C) =	A
14	– 7 < .... A) – 4 B) – 7 C) – 8 D) – 9	A
15	The rational number half way between : $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{3}{6}$ is .... A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) $\frac{1}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{5}$	B
16	$\frac{3}{7}$ .... $\frac{3}{5}$ A) > B) < C) =	B
17	– 7 < .... A) – 3 B) – 7 C) – 8 D) – 9	A
18	The rational number half way between : $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ is .... A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) $\frac{1}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{5}$	C
19	$\frac{3}{7}$ .... $\frac{4}{5}$ A) > B) < C) =	B
20	– 7 < .... A) – 2 B) – 7 C) – 8 D) – 9	A
21	The rational number half way between : $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$ is .... A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) $\frac{1}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{5}$	D
22	The value of | – 2 | + | – 3 | = ... A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8	A
23	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} =$ .... A) $\frac{5}{6}$ B) $\frac{1}{15}$ C) $\frac{5}{4}$ D) $\frac{-2}{21}$	C

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24	The multiplicative identity element in $\mathbb{Q}$ is .... A) 0 B) 1 C) – 1 D) 2	B
25	The additive inverse of : $(\frac{-4}{5})$ is .... A) $\frac{3}{4}$ B) $\frac{-3}{4}$ C) $\frac{4}{5}$ D) $\frac{-4}{5}$	C
26	The additive inverse of : $(\frac{-4}{5})^{zero}$ is .... A) 0 B) 1 C) – 1 D) 2	C
27	The additive inverse of : $\frac{-1}{\|-5\|}$ is .... A) $\frac{-1}{5}$ B) $\frac{-1}{2}$ C) $\frac{1}{5}$ D) $\frac{1}{2}$	C
28	The remainder of $\frac{7}{3}$ from $\frac{5}{3}$ is .... A) $\frac{2}{3}$ B) $\frac{-2}{3}$ C) 1 D) – 1	B
29	If : $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$, then 2 a – b = ... A) 2 B) 1 C) 0 D) – 1	C
30	The multiplicative identity element in $\mathbb{Q}$ is .... A) 0 B) 1 C) – 1 D) 2	B
31	The multiplicative inverse of – 1 is .... A) 0 B) 1 C) – 1 D) 2	C
32	The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{-7}{2}$ is .... A) $\frac{-7}{2}$ B) $\frac{-2}{7}$ C) $\frac{-3}{5}$ D) $\frac{-5}{3}$	B
33	The multiplicative inverse of $\left\|\frac{1}{-9}\right\|$ is .... A) 2 B) 3 C) 5 D) 9	D
34	If : $\frac{X}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$, then = $\frac{2X}{y}$ .... A) 0 B) 1 C) – 1 D) – 2	B
35	If : $\frac{4}{5}X = \frac{4}{5}$ then X = ... A) 0 B) – 1 C) 1 D) – 2	C

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36	If : $\frac{7}{2} \times n = 1$, then n = ... A) $\frac{4}{3}$ B) $\frac{5}{3}$ C) $\frac{2}{7}$ D) $\frac{7}{2}$	C
37	$-\frac{a}{b} \times -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{.........}{-3}$ A) – 2 B) – 3 C) – 5 D) – 7	B
38	4 × .... = 1 A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) $\frac{1}{4}$ D) $\frac{1}{5}$	C
39	$3\frac{1}{4} \times$ .... = 1 A) $\frac{2}{3}$ B) $\frac{2}{7}$ C) $\frac{4}{13}$ D) $\frac{5}{21}$	C
40	If : $\left\lvert\frac{-4}{5}\right\rvert \times n = 1$, then n = ... A) $\frac{3}{2}$ B) $\frac{4}{3}$ C) $\frac{5}{4}$ D) $\frac{5}{2}$	C
41	The rational number lying at half way between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$ .... A) $\frac{11}{16}$ B) $\frac{9}{16}$ C) $\frac{5}{6}$ D) $\frac{13}{30}$	C
42	The rational number that lies one fifth of the way from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ .... A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) $\frac{3}{8}$ C) $\frac{9}{20}$ D) $\frac{19}{40}$	C
43	The rational number that lies one fourth of the way from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ .... A) $\frac{5}{8}$ B) $\frac{13}{32}$ C) $\frac{7}{16}$ D) $\frac{15}{32}$	C
44	The rational number that lies one third of the way from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ .... A) $\frac{2}{3}$ B) $\frac{7}{24}$ C) $\frac{5}{12}$ D) $\frac{11}{24}$	C
45	The coefficient of algebraic term $7X^2y$ is .... A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8	C
46	The degree of the algebraic term : X^2y is .... A) first B) second C) third D) fourth	C

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47	The algebraic term $6a^2b^3$ is of .... degree A) 5^{th} B) 6^{th} C) 7^{th} D) 8^{th}	A
48	The square of the sum of X and y = ... A) $(a+b)^2$ B) $(a+c)^2$ C) $(X+y)^2$ D) $(X+Z)^2$	C
49	The algebraic expression : $X^2 + 3$ is of the .... degree A) first B) second C) third D) fourth	B
50	X + 4 X = ... A) 2 X B) 3 X C) 4 X D) 5 X	D
51	6 X + 5 X – 7 X = ... A) X B) 2 X C) 3 X D) 4 X	D
52	The increase of ($4X^2$) then ($-2X^2$) = ... A) $5X^2$ B) $6X^2$ C) $3X^2$ D) $4X^2$	B
53	2 X + 3 y is greater then 3 y – X by .... A) 4 X B) 5 X C) 3 X D) 6 X	C
54	The remainder of subtracting (– 4 X) from 3 X equals .... A) X B) 7 X C) 3 X D) 4 X	B
55	(2 X – 7) (2 X + 7) = ... – 49 A) X^2 B) $4X^2$ C) $9X^2$ D) $16X^2$	B
56	(X – 5) (X + 5) = X^2 – .... A) 25 B) 36 C) 49 D) 64	A
57	(20 – 3) (20 + 3) = 400 – .... A) 1 B) 4 C) 9 D) 16	C
58	(X – 3) (.....................) = $X^2 - 9$ A) X + 1 B) X + 2 C) X + 3 D) X + 4	C
59	(X – 3) (X + ...) = X^2 – .... A) 1 , 1 B) 2 , 4 C) 3 , 9 D) 4 , 16	C
60	$(2X-1)^2$ = ... – 4 X + 1 A) X^2 B) $4X^2$ C) $9X^2$ D) $16X^2$	B
61	$(X-2)^2 = X^2 - 4X +$	B

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	A) 1 B) 4 C) 9 D) 16	
62	The middle term of $(X - 3y)^2 =$ .... A) 4 X y B) 6 X y C) 12 X y D) 20 X y	B
63	If : $(X + y)^2 = 13$, $X^2 + y^2 = 9$, then X y = ... A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4	B
64	A rectangle whose length is 3 L m and its width is 4 m L , then its area is A) $12\ m^3 L^3$ B) $12\ m^2 L^2$ C) $56\ m^3 L^3$ D) $56\ m^2 L^2$	B
65	$(2X + 4)(X + 1) =$ .... $+ 6X + 4$ A) $6\ X^2$ B) $2\ X^2$ C) $12\ X^2$ D) $15\ X^2$	B
66	$(X + 5)(2X - 7) = 2X^2 +$ .... $- 35$ A) X B) 2 X C) 3 X D) 5 X	C
67	$(2X^2) X (3X^2) =$ .... A) $6\ X^2$ B) $6\ X^3$ C) $6\ X^4$ D) $6\ X^5$	C
68	$(3\ a^2 b^2) X (4\ a^2 b^3) =$ .... A) $10\ a^5 b^4$ B) $12\ a^4 b^5$ C) $12\ a^6 b^5$ D) $10\ a^7 b^6$	B
69	$3X \times$ .... $= 15\ X^6$ A) $2\ X^2$ B) $3\ X^3$ C) $4\ X^4$ D) $5\ X^5$	D
70	$24\ X^5 \div -4\ X^2 =$ .... A) $-8\ X^2$ B) $-6\ X^3$ C) $-4\ X^4$ D) $-8X$	B
71	$(X^2 + X) \div X =$ .... A) X + 1 B) X + 2 C) X + 3 D) X + 4	A
72	$(X^2 + 3Xy) \div X =$ .... A) X + y B) X + 2 y C) X + 3 y D) X + 4 y	C
73	$(25X^6 + 5\ X^2) \div 5\ X^2 =$ .... A) 5 X + 1 B) $5X^2 + 1$ C) $5X^3 + 1$ D) $5X^4 + 1$	D
74	The highest common factor of the expression : $8\ X^2 - 4X$ is .... A) 2 X B) 3 X C) 4 X D) 5 X	C

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75	The highest common factor of the expression : $8 X^2 y - 4 X y$ is .... A) 2 X y B) 3 X y C) 4 X y D) 5 X y	C
76	The H.C.F. of the expression: $3 X^4 y^2 - 6 X^2 y^2$ is .... A) $2 X^2 y^2$ B) $3 X^2 y^2$ C) $4 X^2 y^2$ D) $5 X^2 y^2$	B
77	The expression : $a^4 + a^3 b = (a + b)$ .... A) a B) a^2 C) a^3 D) a^4	C
78	If : a + b = 5 , then 4 a + 4 b = ... A) 10 B) 15 C) 20 D) 25	C
79	$12 X^3 + 3 X^2 = 3 X^2$ (..................... + 1) A) 4 X B) $5 X^2$ C) $5 X^3$ D) $5 X^4$	A
80	$9 a^2 + 6 a b$ = ... (3 a + 2 b) A) 4 a B) 2 a C) 3 a D) 5 a	C
81	The range of the values 2 , 1 , 8 , 13 , 13 and 5 is .... A) 10 B) 11 C) 12 D) 13	C
82	The mode of the numbers : 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 and 5 is .... A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6	C
83	The mode of the numbers : 3 , 12 , 6 , 3 + X is 12 , then X =.................. A) 7 B) 8 C) 9 D) 11	C
84	The order of the median of the values : 5 , 2 , 3 , 8 , 9 , 6 , 11 is .... A) Second B) third C) fourth D) fifth	C
85	Order of median of set of values is fourth then number of values =............... A) 3 B) 4 C) 7 D) 6	C
86	The median of the numbers : 5 , 11 , 19 , 2 , 4 is .... A) 7 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6	C
87	The median of the values : a + 4 , a + 2 , a + 3 is 7 , then a = ... A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5	C
88	The mean of the numbers : 4 , 2 , 12 is .... A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7	C

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Prep. [1]

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Part 2 - Problems



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[A] : Choose The Correct Answer : -

1	The measure of the right angle = ...° (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 270 (d) 360	A
2	The type of the angle of measure 179° 60̀ is .... angle. (a) acute (b) obtuse (c) straight (d) right	C
3	The angle whose measure is 210° is .... angle. (a) an acute (b) a right (c) an obtuse (d) a reflex	D
4	If m (∠ B) = 120° , then m (reflex ∠ B) = ...° (a) 60 (b) 120 (c) 240 (d) 180	C
5	The angle of measure 70° complements an angle of measure ....° (a) 90 (b) 20 (c) 180 (d) 110	B
6	If ∠ A complements ∠ B , m (∠ A) = m (∠ B) , then m (∠ A) = ...° (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 45 (d) 60	C
7	The acute angle complements .... angle. (a) an acute (b) an obtuse (c) a right (d) a reflex	A
8	The supplementary angle of the angle of measure 70° is .... (a) 30° (b) 110° (c) 20° (d) 290°	B
9	The acute angle supplements .... angle. (a) an acute (b) an obtuse (c) a right (d) a reflex	B
10	If one of two supplementary angles is right. then the other is .... angle. (a) an acute (b) a right (c) an obtuse (d) a straight	B
11	If ∠ A supplements ∠ B and ∠ A ≡ ∠ B , then m (∠ A) = ...° (a) 180 (b) 90 (c) 360 (d) 45	B
12	The sum of the measures of two adjacent angles formed by a straight line and a ray with a starting point on this straight line is .... (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 270° (d) 360°	B
13	If ∠ A and ∠ B are supplementary angles and m (∠ A) = 2 m (∠ B) , then m (∠ A) = ...° (a) 90 (b) 60 (c) 180 (d) 120	D

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14	If the ratio between two adjacent supplementary angles is 2 : 3 , then the measure of the smallest angle is ....° (a) 108 (b) 36 (c) 72 (d) 125	C
15	The sum of measures of the accumulative angles at a point equals .... (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 630° (d) 360°	D
16	If AB = XY , then $\overline{AB}$ .... $\overline{XY}$ (a) > (b) ≡ (c) < (d) ≠	B
17	If Δ XYZ ≡ Δ LMN , then m (∠ Y) = m (∠ ....) (a) L (b) M (c) N (d) X	B
18	If $\overline{AB} \equiv \overline{XY}$, then AB – XY = ... (a) AB (b) XY (c) 1 (d) zero	D
19	If Δ ABC ≡ Δ XYZ , then BC = ... (a) YZ (b) XZ (c) XY (d) AC	A
20	If Δ ABC ≡ Δ XYZ and m (∠ A) + m (∠ X) = 100° , then m (∠ A) = ...° (a) 100 (b) 80 (c) 40 (d) 50	D
21	If Δ ABC ≡ Δ XYZ , m (∠ A) + m (∠ C) = 110° , then m (∠ Y) = ...° (a) 50 (b) 70 (c) 80 (d) 100	B
22	If two straight lines are parallel to a third straight line , then they are .... (a) perpendicular. (b) intersecting. (c) parallel. (d) congruent.	C
23	The straight line that is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines is .... to the other. (a) parallel (b) congruent (c) perpendicular (d) equal	C
24	If $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{XY}$, then $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overleftrightarrow{XY}$ = ... (a) {B} (b) $\overline{AX}$ (c) ∅ (d) {Y}	C
25	If $L_1 \parallel L_2$ and $L_1 \perp L_3$, then .... (a) $L_1 \perp L_2$ (b) $L_1 \parallel L_3$ (c) $L_2 \parallel L_3$ (d) $L_2 \perp L_3$	D
26	**In the opposite figure :** $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overleftrightarrow{CD}$ = {C} , then x = ...° (a) 180 (b) 30 (c) 20 (d) 120 D, $6x$, $3x$, B, C, A	C

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No.	Question	Answer
27	**In the opposite figure :** m (∠ CMB) = ...° (a) 230 (b) 100 (c) 130 (d) 30	C
28	**In the opposite figure :** The necessary condition to make Δ ABC ≡ Δ DEF is .... (a) AB = DE (b) AC = DF (c) BC = EF (d) m (∠ A) = m (∠ D)	C
29	**In the opposite figure :** If $\overline{XY}$ // $\overline{LZ}$, then k = ...° (a) 90 (b) 60 (c) 30 (d) 20	D
30	**In the opposite figure :** $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overleftrightarrow{DC} = \{M\}$, m (∠ AMC) = ...° (a) 30 (b) 210 (c) 150 (d) 60	C
31	The measure of the right angle = ...° (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 270 (d) 360	A
32	The measure of the straight angle = ...° (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 360 (d) zero	B
33	The type of the angle of measure $179^\circ\ 60'$ is .... angle. (a) acute (b) obtuse (c) straight (d) right	C
34	The angle whose measure is 108° is .... angle. (a) an acute (b) a right (c) an obtuse (d) a straight	C
35	The angle whose measure is 210° is .... angle. (a) an acute (b) a right (c) an obtuse (d) a reflex	D
36	If m (∠ B) = 120° , then m (reflex ∠ B) = ...° (a) 60 (b) 120 (c) 240 (d) 180	C

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37	$\overline{AB}$ .... $\overrightarrow{AB}$ (a) $\in$ (b) $\notin$ (c) $\subset$ (d) $\not\subset$	C
38	If m (∠ A) + m (∠ B) = 90° , then ∠ A , ∠ B are .... angles. (a) complementary (b) supplementary (c) equal (d) adjacent	A
39	The angle of measure 70° complements an angle of measure ....° (a) 90 (b) 20 (c) 180 (d) 110	B
40	If ∠ A complements ∠ B , m (∠ A) = m (∠ B) , then m (∠ A) = ...° (a) 90 (b) 180 (c) 45 (d) 60	C
41	The acute angle complements .... angle. (a) an acute (b) an obtuse (c) a right (d) a reflex	A
42	If the two adjacent angles are complementary , then their outer sides are .... (a) perpendicular. (b) coincident. (c) on the same straight line. (d) skew.	A
43	The two angles 35° , 55° are .... (a) complementary. (b) supplementary. (c) adjacent. (d) reflex.	A
44	If m (∠ X) = 2 m (∠ Y) , ∠ X and ∠ Y are two complementary angles , then m (∠ Y) = ... (a) 90° (b) 45° (c) 30° (d) 15°	C
45	The supplementary angle of the angle of measure 70° is .... (a) 30° (b) 110° (c) 20° (d) 290°	B
46	The acute angle supplements .... angle. (a) an acute (b) an obtuse (c) a right (d) a reflex	B
47	If one of two supplementary angles is right. then the other is .... angle. (a) an acute (b) a right (c) an obtuse (d) a straight	B
48	The obtuse angle supplements .... angle. (a) an acute (b) an obtuse (c) a right (d) a reflex	A

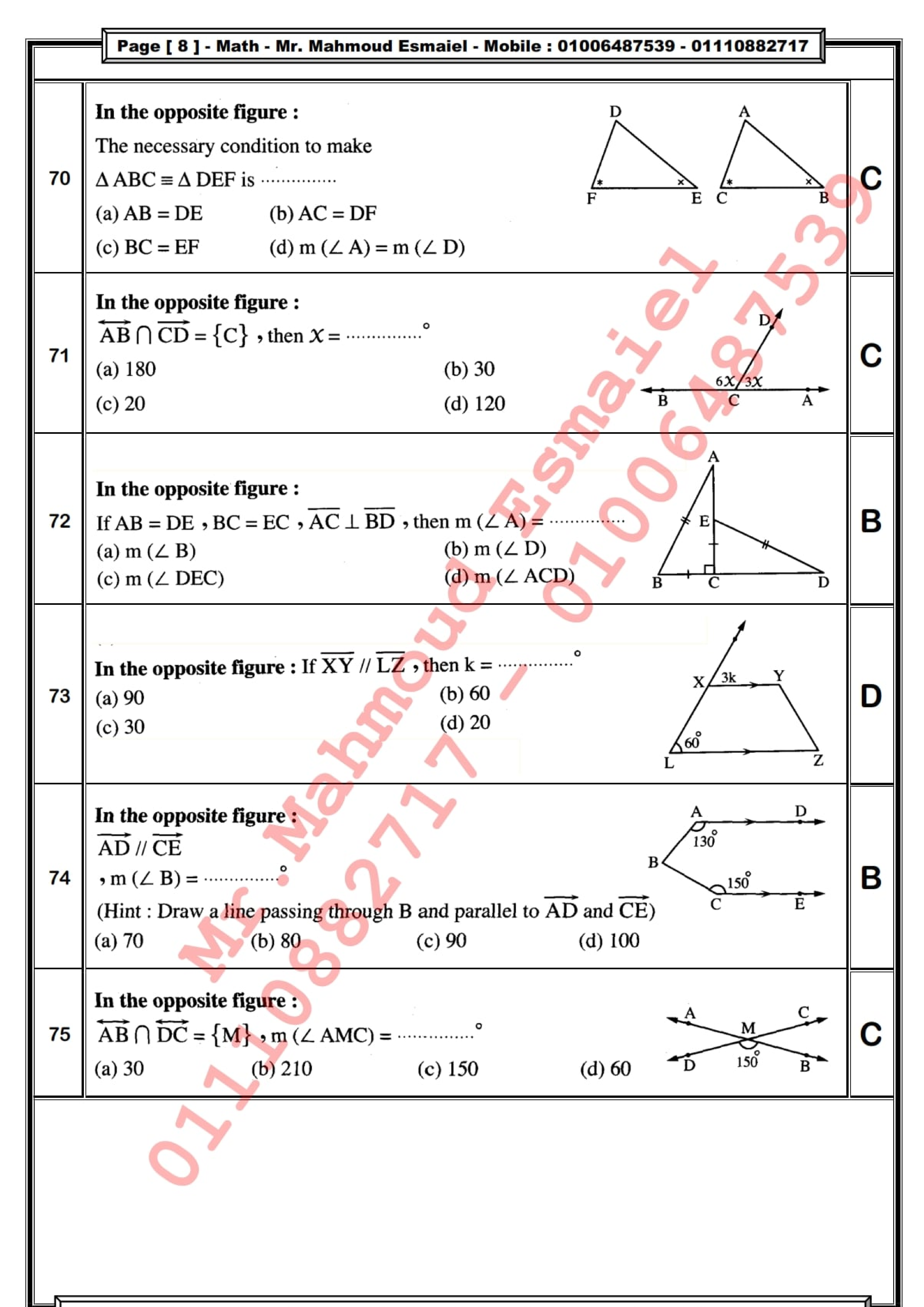
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49	If $\angle$ A supplements $\angle$ B and $\angle A \equiv \angle B$, then m ($\angle$ A) = ...° (a) 180 (b) 90 (c) 360 (d) 45	B
50	The sum of the measures of two adjacent angles formed by a straight line and a ray with a starting point on this straight line is .... (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 270° (d) 360°	B
51	If $\angle$ A and $\angle$ B are supplementary angles and m ($\angle$ A) = 2 m ($\angle$ B) , then m ($\angle$ A) = ...° (a) 90 (b) 60 (c) 180 (d) 120	D
52	If the ratio between two adjacent supplementary angles is 2 : 3 , then the measure of the smallest angle is ....° (a) 108 (b) 36 (c) 72 (d) 125	C
53	If $\angle A \equiv \angle B$, $\angle$ A and $\angle$ B are two supplementary angles , then $\frac{1}{3}$ m ($\angle$ A) = ... (a) 15° (b) 30° (c) 40° (d) 60°	B
54	The sum of measures of the accumulative angles at a point equals .... (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 630° (d) 360°	D
55	If AB = XY , then $\overline{AB}$ .... $\overline{XY}$ (a) > (b) $\equiv$ (c) < (d) $\neq$	B
56	In Δ ABC , if m ($\angle$ A) = 30° , m ($\angle$ B) = 90° , then m ($\angle$ C) = ... (a) 60° (b) 30° (c) 45° (d) 90°	A
57	If $\Delta XYZ \equiv \Delta LMN$, then m ($\angle$ Y) = m ($\angle$ ....) (a) L (b) M (c) N (d) X	B
58	If $\Delta ABC \equiv \Delta XYZ$ and m ($\angle$ C) = 50° , then m ($\angle$ ....) = 50° (a) X (b) Y (c) Z (d) M	C
59	If $\overline{AB} \equiv \overline{XY}$, then AB – XY = ... (a) AB (b) XY (c) 1 (d) zero	D

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60	If $\Delta ABC \equiv \Delta XYZ$, then BC = ... (a) YZ (b) XZ (c) XY (d) AC	A
61	If $\Delta ABC \equiv \Delta MNO$, m ($\angle$ M) = 40° and m ($\angle$ C) = 60° , then m ($\angle$ B) = ...° (a) 40 (b) 80 (c) 60 (d) 100	B
62	If $\Delta ABC \equiv \Delta XYZ$ and m ($\angle$ A) + m ($\angle$ X) = 100°, then m ($\angle$ A) = ...° (a) 100 (b) 80 (c) 40 (d) 50	D
63	If $\Delta ABC \equiv \Delta XYZ$, m ($\angle$ A) + m ($\angle$ C) = 110° , then m ($\angle$ Y) = ...° (a) 50 (b) 70 (c) 80 (d) 100	B
64	If two straight lines are parallel to a third straight line , then they are .... (a) perpendicular. (b) intersecting. (c) parallel. (d) congruent.	C
65	If parallel straight lines divide a straight line into segments of equal lengths , then they divide any other straight line into segments of .... lengths. (a) parallel (b) not equal (c) equal (d) perpendicular	C
66	The straight line that is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines is .... to the other. (a) parallel (b) congruent (c) perpendicular (d) equal	C
67	If $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{XY}$, then $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overleftrightarrow{XY}$ = ... (a) $\{B\}$ (b) $\overline{AX}$ (c) $\varnothing$ (d) $\{Y\}$	C
68	If $L_1 \parallel L_2$ and $L_1 \perp L_3$, then .... (a) $L_1 \perp L_2$ (b) $L_1 \parallel L_3$ (c) $L_2 \parallel L_3$ (d) $L_2 \perp L_3$	D
69	**In the opposite figure :** m ($\angle$ CMB) = ...° (a) 230 (b) 100 (c) 130 (d) 30 C A 100° M 130° B	C

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70	**In the opposite figure :** The necessary condition to make $\Delta ABC \equiv \Delta DEF$ is .... (a) AB = DE (b) AC = DF (c) BC = EF (d) m (∠ A) = m (∠ D)	C
71	**In the opposite figure :** $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overrightarrow{CD} = \{C\}$, then x = ...° (a) 180 (b) 30 (c) 20 (d) 120	C
72	**In the opposite figure :** If AB = DE , BC = EC , $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$, then m (∠ A) = ... (a) m (∠ B) (b) m (∠ D) (c) m (∠ DEC) (d) m (∠ ACD)	B
73	**In the opposite figure :** If $\overline{XY}$ // $\overline{LZ}$, then k = ...° (a) 90 (b) 60 (c) 30 (d) 20	D
74	**In the opposite figure :** $\overrightarrow{AD}$ // $\overrightarrow{CE}$, m (∠ B) = ...° (Hint : Draw a line passing through B and parallel to $\overrightarrow{AD}$ and $\overrightarrow{CE}$) (a) 70 (b) 80 (c) 90 (d) 100	B
75	**In the opposite figure :** $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overleftrightarrow{DC} = \{M\}$, m (∠ AMC) = ...° (a) 30 (b) 210 (c) 150 (d) 60	C

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76	**In the opposite figure :** $x =$ …………… ° (a) 40 (b) 80 (c) 50 (d) 100	C
77	**In the opposite figure :** m (∠ C) = …………… (a) 105° (b) 75° (c) 45° (d) 90°	B
78	**In the opposite figure :** $x =$ …………… ° (a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 120	A

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